

Program: S.Y.B.COM Semester: IV Program Code: UGCOM01

Course: Introduction to Management Accounting Course Code: NUCM405

Duration: 1 Hour Examination Pattern: NEP – Autonomous External Max. Marks: 30

Instructions:

1. Attempt any 2 Questions out of 3 Questions.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Examination:
REGULAR

Q. 1	Attempt the following.	[15]	Course Outcome	Knowledge Level																												
(a)	Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer from the alternatives given.	[7]																														
	<p>I Trend percentages are calculated to find _____.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. Direction of performance over years</td> <td>b. Changes between companies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Employee turnover</td> <td>d. Market demand</td> </tr> </table> <p>II Comparative statements are also known as _____.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. Vertical statements</td> <td>b. Horizontal statements</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Cash flow statements</td> <td>d. Fund flow statements</td> </tr> </table> <p>III Which of the following is a component of current assets _____.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. Machinery</td> <td>b. Goodwill</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Inventory</td> <td>d. Equity share capital</td> </tr> </table> <p>IV The formula for Net Working Capital is _____.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. Fixed Assets – Current Liabilities</td> <td>b. Long-term Loan – Debentures</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Capital – Reserves</td> <td>d. Current Assets – Current Liabilities</td> </tr> </table> <p>V Trend analysis is useful for _____.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. Long-term forecasting</td> <td>b. Dividend declaration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Tax calculation</td> <td>d. Deciding capital structure</td> </tr> </table> <p>VI Current Assets 1,80,000, Current Liabilities 90,000. The amount of Working Capital is _____.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. ₹2,70,000</td> <td>b. ₹90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. ₹ 1,80,000</td> <td>d. None of the above</td> </tr> </table> <p>VII Shortage of working capital may result in _____.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. More trade discount</td> <td>b. More cash discount</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Poor credit standing</td> <td>d. None of the above</td> </tr> </table>	a. Direction of performance over years	b. Changes between companies	c. Employee turnover	d. Market demand	a. Vertical statements	b. Horizontal statements	c. Cash flow statements	d. Fund flow statements	a. Machinery	b. Goodwill	c. Inventory	d. Equity share capital	a. Fixed Assets – Current Liabilities	b. Long-term Loan – Debentures	c. Capital – Reserves	d. Current Assets – Current Liabilities	a. Long-term forecasting	b. Dividend declaration	c. Tax calculation	d. Deciding capital structure	a. ₹2,70,000	b. ₹90,000	c. ₹ 1,80,000	d. None of the above	a. More trade discount	b. More cash discount	c. Poor credit standing	d. None of the above		CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4,	L 1
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(b)	State whether the following statements are true or false.	[8]		
I	Trend Analysis shows the trend in the performance and position of an organisation.		CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4,	L 1
II	Analysis is a must for interpretation.			
III	Patents and copyrights are intangible assets.			
IV	If the debtors take longer to pay, the operating cycle too becomes longer.			
V	Net operating cycle is the sum of inventory cycle and debtors realisation cycle and the creditors payment cycle.			
VI	The fixed working capital is financed by bank overdraft.			
VII	Focus of Management Accounting is on external reporting.			
VIII	In preparing the estimate of Working Capital, Debtors cannot be valued at cost.			

OR

Q. 2 Attempt the following. [15] Course Outcome Knowledge Level

(a)	Following is the summarized financial position of M/s Rajchandra Ltd. as at 31st march.	[7]	CO 2	L 3																																				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2013</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2014</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2013</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Share capital</td> <td>9,25,000</td> <td>9,75,000</td> <td>Fixed Assets</td> <td>9,50,000</td> <td>8,75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Reserves</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>3,50,000</td> <td>Investment</td> <td>2,25,000</td> <td>3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>3,31,000</td> <td>Current assets</td> <td>4,50,000</td> <td>7,25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13% debentures</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>2,44,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>16,25,000</td> <td>19,00,000</td> <td></td> <td>16,25,000</td> <td>19,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liabilities	2013	2014	Assets	2013	2014	Share capital	9,25,000	9,75,000	Fixed Assets	9,50,000	8,75,000	General Reserves	2,50,000	3,50,000	Investment	2,25,000	3,00,000	Current liabilities	2,50,000	3,31,000	Current assets	4,50,000	7,25,000	13% debentures	2,00,000	2,44,000					16,25,000	19,00,000		16,25,000	19,00,000			
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	From the above information prepare comparative balance sheet in vertical form.																																							

(b)	Complete the following income statement of Nirvan enterprises for the year ended 31st march 2024 and also prepare common size revenue statement	[8]	CO 2	L 3																		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Amt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Net sales</td> <td>16,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: cost of goods sold</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Profit (25% on sales)</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Operating expenses</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating net profit</td> <td>2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: non operating income</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: non operating expenses</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net profit before tax</td> <td>2,80,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amt	Net sales	16,00,000	Less: cost of goods sold	?	Gross Profit (25% on sales)	?	Less: Operating expenses	?	Operating net profit	2,00,000	Add: non operating income	1,00,000	Less: non operating expenses	?	Net profit before tax	2,80,000			
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Less: non operating expenses	?																					
Net profit before tax	2,80,000																					

OR

Q. 3 Attempt the following. [15] Course Outcome Knowledge Level

The following are the particulars of Vinay & Co. for the year 2022-23. Calculate the working capital estimate for annual sales of 78,000 units. CO 4 L 3

1) Cost sheets

Raw material Rs.40

Wages Rs.20

Overheads Rs.30

Profit Rs.30

2) Production and sales take place evenly throughout the year.

3) Credit allowed by suppliers is eight weeks.

4) Raw material in stock for eight weeks.

5) Processing period is of two weeks, wherein Raw Material, Wages and Overheads accrue evenly.

6) Finished goods remain in stock for ten weeks.

7) Customers are given nine weeks' credits.

8) Time lags in payment of wages is four weeks.

9) Time lags in payment of overheads is two weeks.

10) Cash and Bank Balance is maintain at Rs.1,05,000.

11) Calculate Debtors on sales.

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